



SPANISH

Lesson Summary

UNIT 4

Situations

Lesson

10

Dealing with Emotions

INTRODUCTION

Living and working with others always require dealing with emotions. In this lesson you will learn the appropriate language for dealing with emotions.

OBJECTIVES

At the end of this lesson you will be able to:

- a) Express EMOTIONS
- b) ENCOURAGE or console someone
- c) Offer CONDOLENCES
- d) Use the subjunctive of regular verbs



GETTING STARTED

You will begin by repeating the following expressions after the tutor. These are the expressions that you are likely to use in your situations expressing emotions.

pienso	dudo	temo que	tengo miedo	siento	espero que
es lástima que	¡qué pena!	me alegro que	no estoy seguro		
no es cierto	no te preocupes	no te lo tomes así	ánimate		
te acompaño en tus sentimientos		mi mas sentido pésame			

You will be reminded of the opening of the informal letter in Unit One. Specifically you need to remember the line “**espero que tengas buena salud**” or “**espero que estés bien**”. If you note the forms **tengas** and **estés** you will realise that they are quite unexpected or strange. This is because those two verbs belong to the subjunctive mood.

The subjunctive can be found in your textbook on pages.... In this lesson you need to note that verbs of emotion are followed by the subjunctive when the subject of the next verb is different.

The teacher will also point out the formation of the subjunctive which you have met many times before in class. You will look at some examples;

escuchen repitan lean miren sientense levántense sigan leyendo

If you guessed that they are commands given to the class you are correct. Most commands also take the subjunctive.

What is most important though is the ending of the verb. Study the endings in the **Present Subjunctive** table below.

INFINITIVE	Ar- hablar	Er- comer	Ir- vivir
Yo	Hable	Coma	Viva
Tú	Hables	Comas	Vivas
El, Ella, Vd.	Hable	Coma	Viva
Nosotros	Hablemos	Comamos	Vivamos
Ellos, Ellas, Vds.	Hablen	Coman	Vivan
Ar verbs have endings that resemble er and ir endings and vice- versa. Did you observe that before? First and third person singular have the same endings too. That makes it easy.			

Your tutor will then guide you through the practice of sentences with verbs of emotion.

You will note that the emotion expressed is often followed by words of consolation such as **No te preocupes**

You will consider situations such as one where a friend has lost a pet. In your response you may say <<**Siento que tu perrito murió pero no te preocupes, te doy otro**>>.



ACTIVITY

Your tutor will allow you to use the Spanish you learnt in this lesson to design cards for specific situations.



ASSESSMENT

The tutor will present five oral and five directed situations.

CONCLUSION

You have learnt the subjunctive which you will continue to use in the next lesson. Now that you can use it in expressing emotions, you are ready for friendships with Spanish speakers. In your letters to your penpals you can make use of the verbs of emotion. ¡Qué te diviertes!